

The Herald of Freedom.

Lawrence, Saturday, Dec. 27, 1856.

Leocompton Union vs. Gov. Geary.

We observe by the last number of the Leocompton Union, that the Free State party in Kansas are charged with being hostile to the administration of Gov. GEARY, and that the State Legislature, which is to convene on the first Tuesday in January, at Topeka, will array itself against the Territorial authorities, with the view of embarrassing the action of the Governor, and endangering the peace of the Territory.

An acquaintance with the principal representatives of the State Legislature, induces us to state, that instead of the charges being true, they have not the shadow of foundation.

Our State organization was devised, as the only practicable method of getting rid of the usurpations of the people of Missouri, who had violently wrested from all our political rights, the right of suffrage, and the right of electing a Governor, by Congress, of our State Constitution, as the only effectual remedy which that body could institute for our relief. The first meeting of the Legislature had a view to the completion of a perfect State organization, designing to present the same to Congress, with all the attributes of a sovereign State, such as the National Constitution allows that body to admit into the Federal Union on an equality with the original States.

When that body had completed its labors in that direction, it adjourned to the 4th of July, hoping that in the interim Congress would have acted upon their memorial asking for admission.

On the 4th of July, that body adjourned without day.

The State Constitution provides that on the first Tuesday of January next, that body shall again convene. They propose doing so; not with the view of creating feuds, or engaging in any reprehensible act, but merely to join in renewing their petition to Congress, for a redress of grievances, and to ask for admission into the Union.

We do not believe there is a prominent member of the Free State party in Kansas, who desires, or even expects any legislation, or attempt at legislation, by that body. We are waiting anxiously for the action of Congress, hoping it will repeal the entire code of the bogus Legislature, and impose upon us a code of their own, which will cover all our necessities, until we are allowed to make our own laws through a State organization, or until a Legislature, under a new organic act, can be elected, which will do us ample justice.

There is no controversy between the Free State party of Kansas and Gov. GEARY, neither will there be. Neither will there be one between Gov. ROBINSON and Gov. GEARY. The former is conscious that he derives his authority, under the State Constitution, by act of Congress; and the latter is aware that when Congress shall recognize that instrument, his mission in Kansas is at an end, unless the people shall have further use for him.

The Union represents that both parties have lost confidence in Gov. GEARY. If the Union means the free-entrants—those who live upon expropriation, and whose stock in trade consists of a turbulent state of society, and who have only ability to build themselves up on the ruins of their more favored neighbors—then it is correct; but if it is designed to intimate that he has lost the confidence of the property holders, the absolute settlers in Kansas, whose personal security and everything is dependent upon tranquility, then it is mistaken.

We say in all confidence, that Gov. GEARY, not only other man who is able to preserve the public peace, can give satisfaction to Stringfellow of the Squatter Sovereign, and that entire class of politicians who act with him. There are a very few Free State men who feel the same way; but they are scarce, and cannot be recognized as any considerable portion of our people. Gov. GEARY is connected with a different school of politicians from that with which we are connected, and we never expect to be, and yet we are proud to do him the justice of saying, that he has done for Kansas what few men could have done, under similar circumstances.

Mr. Horace White, Assistant Secretary of the Kansas National Committee, in a letter dated Chicago, Nov. 25th, says:

"Mr. Army, an agent of the Committee, was in St. Louis at noon to-day, en route for Kansas, with some \$10,000, to be expended in provisions and general relief."

"For the matter of the proper delivery of contributions in the Territory, I would say that he has taken a memorandum of articles intended for private individuals, and one of the chief objects of his journey is to see that they are all delivered according to the wishes of the donors."—New York Tribune.

Mr. Army came here as General Agent of the Kansas National Committee, fully empowered by that Committee to examine into and oversee the distribution of money and goods sent here to aid the needy. It is said that the acting part of our Kansas Central Committee, have, so far, refused to let him examine the books, or to make any report of his proceedings.

The History of Kansas.

We shall commence with our issue of the 17th of January our promised "History of Kansas." It will be continued through many consecutive numbers, giving a chapter each week, and making, when completed, a volume of several hundred pages. We feel that the history of Kansas has not yet been written. There are defects in them all, serious ones, and yet we do not expect ours will be all it should be.

We have one consolation, however, that the author of ours is not connected with any of the various factions in Kansas; is not ambitious, nor seeking for position; but is a humble worker in the great Free State cause, and has shown his interest in the country by coming here at an early day, with his family, and has gone to improving the soil and country independent of the petty cabals which have distracted neighborhoods and communities. We have perused the table of contents, and can assure the reader that it is just what he needs, and what should find its way into every family in the nation which desires the truth in regard to Kansas affairs. The History will be copyrighted, and can only be obtained by subscribing for the Herald of Freedom. We shall commence the publication with a very large edition, and yet we are conscious that we shall be able to supply the few, only, who subscribe early. Let every agent and subscriber bestir himself and hurry up the names with all possible dispatch. We would be glad of a list of eight or ten thousand by that time.

Notwithstanding our statement, two weeks ago, to the contrary, it seems that Whitfield was finally admitted to a seat in the House of Representatives, at Washington, as a delegate from Kansas. The resolution, excluding him from a seat, was reconsidered. On the final question, the vote stood 112 for giving him a seat, to 108 against it. We are disappointed at the result, and yet it is a matter of no great practical account. The Republicans, by a parliamentary count, could have kept him out of a seat for a long time, and probably carried it to near the end of the session; yet such an issue would have been at the expense of other important interests, which must have suffered. Whitfield has no vote, is a poor speaker, and of little amount generally. If the pro-slavery party can gather any cheer from such a victory, let them enjoy it. It is short-lived, and valueless.

Mob Violence.

We learn that a villainous assault was recently committed on Mr. TUCKER, residing near Bloomington, by some Free State men, who felt injured at his action on the Grand Jury, at Leocompton, in September last. We have only learned the incidents through the Leocompton Union. If that journal has told the facts, it was a high-handed outrage, and the perpetrators should be brought to justice. We hope Gov. GEARY will use his utmost vigilance in ferreting out the "regulators," and meting to them their full deserts. We have been cursed long enough with mob violence in Kansas. If Free State settlers, for a real or imaginary cause, resort to such acts, the pro-slavery party can do the same, and the whole country will soon be in an uproar again. If this order of procedure is to be tolerated, it is the duty of every man to go armed and equipped, to defend himself to the last extremity against such interference with his rights.

News from Washington.

The correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, writing from Washington, on the 9th inst., stated that the President had just informed gentlemen that he had determined to remove Judge Leocompton; and the ground of his removal was, that he had acted partial in administering the laws of Kansas; and, in order that Gov. GEARY should not be embarrassed in any manner, the removal of all the officers in that Territory who have been connected with the difficulties there, was deemed necessary by the administration. Up to that evening, his successor had not been named, though there were a large number of applicants.

We have late information of the appointment of Mr. Harrison, of Kentucky, in place of Leocompton, who is said to be a conservative, and very honorable man—one who will be justified for the post, and will do justice to the settlers.

School House Burnt.

On Wednesday night, of last week, the school house at Bloomington, about ten miles from Lawrence, was burned with all its contents. It was a log house, and caught fire from the chimney. The people are now actively at work finishing up a frame one, which will be much more comfortable and convenient than the other.

While on the subject of schools, we will say a word in commendation of our fellow-citizen, Mr. ALBERT YATES, who lives at Yates' crossing of the Wakarusa, about five miles West of Lawrence. He has built a school house for his own use, and hired a teacher. All who choose may send their children to school, and some do. Mr. Yates is a Free State man, born and raised in a slave State. He came to Kansas because he loves freedom better than slavery.

Our friend Wm. MEARS, residing near Blanton, on the Wakarusa, has our thanks for a chicken, nearly as large as a turkey, for our Christmas dinner. The friends of the H. of F. do not desire to let the editors suffer for the good things of this world.

Donation Acknowledged—A Suggestion.

AMOS A. LAWRENCE, Esq., of Boston, Mass., has our thanks for a donation of \$100, just received, given to the Herald of Freedom, to place it on a permanent basis. The draft has been forwarded by us to the Cincinnati Type Foundry, in partial liquidation of a debt of \$714 against us for type and material purchased for this office, and now lying at Altoon, which will be shipped up the river in the Spring. We have resolved to aid the cause with the hundred dollars by sending the Herald of Freedom, without an exchange, to a large number of newspapers throughout the country which have been desiring reliable information from this region. In this way we can carry out Mr. Lawrence's laudable desire to spread facts before the country in regard to Kansas.

If our circumstances would admit, we would send a paper regularly to every newspaper published in the Northern States, and to the leading ones in the South. We would suggest whether persons having donations to make in aid of Kansas, could not do the country more good by placing a copy of our paper in the hands of every editor, member of Congress, Governor and State Legislator, than he could in any other way. The cost would not exceed, probably, \$3,000, and yet it would be instrumental in pouring in thousands of emigrants, and millions of treasure into the country, and secure it beyond the possibility of a contingency to freedom. Lovers of freedom, think of this suggestion, and in the absence of concerted action each one can operate for those editors, &c., with whom he is personally acquainted.

Relief from Vermont.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 6, 1856.

MR. BROWN:—In the Herald of the 22d ultimo, just received here, reference is made to the appropriation of \$20,000 made by this State, as being "for the relief of the necessitous citizens of Vermont located in Kansas." This is a mistake, as you will see by the enclosed slip containing a copy of the "Act for the relief of the poor in Kansas," as it passed the Legislature, and which it would be well to publish in your next issue. We wish the Free State men in Kansas, who hail from Missouri and other Southern States, to understand that Vermont knows no difference among the friends and defenders of Human Rights who suffer and need relief. J. G. B.

An act for the relief of the poor of Kansas. It is hereby enacted, &c.

Sec. 1. The sum of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated and placed at the disposal of the Governor of this State, to be used by him, if necessary, for the purpose hereinafter stated.

Sec. 2. The Governor, if in his judgment the suffering poor of Kansas need assistance, is hereby authorized to draw on the Treasurer, from time to time, for such sum or sums, not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, for the purpose of furnishing food and clothing to such of the inhabitants of Kansas as may be in a suffering condition for the want thereof.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved November 18, 1856.

Abandoning their Ground.

It is known to most of our readers that the St. Louis Republican has been one of the ablest as well as one of the most unscrupulous organs of Ruffianism in the country ever since the commencement of the Kansas troubles, and they will therefore read the following paragraph with some surprise when they are informed that it is from a leading editorial upon Kansas affairs in that journal of the 3d inst.:

"There is no doubt that there are laws on the statute books that must be modified. The warmest friends of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and those most determined to maintain its principles, have not hesitated to express the opinion that the code of statutes adopted by the Kansas Legislature must be changed. Toombs, Douglas, Crittenden, Cass, with the entire Democratic party in the U. S. Senate, have all, in the severest terms, uttered their condemnation of the spirit of the Kansas code, and earnestly recommended a change. And there can be no doubt, that the Pro-Slavery party in Kansas will meet the views of their trust friends, consult their own interest and remove all ground of complaint among the ill-disposed persons, by a voluntary change in some of their statutes." They cannot be successfully defended, and we doubt not would be modified or struck out by a unanimous vote of the Legislature."

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While on the subject of schools, we will say a word in commendation of our fellow-citizen, Mr. ALBERT YATES, who lives at Yates' crossing of the Wakarusa, about five miles West of Lawrence. He has built a school house for his own use, and hired a teacher. All who choose may send their children to school, and some do. Mr. Yates is a Free State man, born and raised in a slave State. He came to Kansas because he loves freedom better than slavery.

Communications.

Philadelphia Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8, 1856.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The receipt of the last number of the Herald is just the proof that the friends of free Kansas want, that you are again at your post, exposing wrong and battling for the right. Go on bravely and wisely, but fearlessly, and you will be sustained by good men in all the States. I was highly pleased with the typography and contents of the last number of your paper. The Daily Morning Times gave you a handsome notice, which you will find enclosed.

I hope our friends in Kansas will remain strong in courage and purpose, notwithstanding our disappointment in failing to elect Col. FREMONT. You have doubtless noticed where the Republicans were triumphant. It was in the States where school houses, and churches, and temperance, and general intelligence most abound. This proves what is wanted to make our cause triumphant. Our friends are not at all dispirited. The Republican organizations are kept up, meetings are held, and our principles are constantly gaining in the public mind. Preparations are being made extensively for the struggle in 1860. More than one hundred papers have already re-assumed their former position, and are getting on well. Whether this movement is wise or unwise, it indicates the spirit of the people. Your free-entrants in Kansas have carried things so far, that the masses in the free States are thoroughly aroused. We intend to let Messrs. ARCHBOLD STIMPFELLOW, Leocompton & Co., understand that we are pouring in thousands of emigrants, and millions of treasure into the country, and secure it beyond the possibility of a contingency to freedom. Lovers of freedom, think of this suggestion, and in the absence of concerted action each one can operate for those editors, &c., with whom he is personally acquainted.

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Prices Current.

LAWRENCE, Dec. 27, 1856.

Flour—Superfine, \$4 50 per bushel.
Wheat—No. 1, 25¢ per bushel.
Corn—No. 1, 25¢ per bushel.
Oats—No. 1, 25¢ per bushel.
Rye—No. 1, 25¢ per bushel.
Barley—No. 1, 25¢ per bushel.
Clover—No. 1, 25¢ per bushel.
Hay—No. 1, 25¢ per bushel.
Lard—No. 1, 25¢ per bushel.
Tallow—No. 1, 25¢ per bushel.
Suet—No. 1, 25¢ per bushel.
Butter—No. 1, 25¢ per bushel.
Cheese—No. 1, 25¢ per bushel.
Eggs—No. 1, 25¢ per bushel.
Honey—No. 1, 25¢ per bushel.
Maple Sugar—No. 1, 25¢ per bushel.
Molasses—No. 1, 25¢ per bushel.
Syrup—No. 1, 25¢ per bushel.
Cocoa—No. 1, 25¢ per bushel.
Chocolate—No. 1, 25¢ per bushel.
Candy—No. 1, 25¢ per bushel.
Ice—No. 1, 25¢ per bushel.
Firewood—No. 1, 25¢ per bushel.
Coal—No. 1, 25¢ per bushel.
Bricks—No. 1, 25¢ per bushel.
Lumber—No. 1, 25¢ per bushel.
Shingles—No. 1, 25¢ per bushel.
Slate—No. 1, 25¢ per bushel.
Glass—No. 1, 25¢ per bushel.
Paper—No. 1, 25¢ per bushel.
Clothing—No. 1, 25¢ per bushel.
Furniture—No. 1, 25¢ per bushel.
Household Goods—No. 1, 25¢ per bushel.
Miscellaneous—No. 1, 25¢ per bushel.

Business Cards.

H. I. & F. G. Adams.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW and Land Agents, Leavenworth City, Kansas, will buy and sell real estate, locate land warrants, invent money in Kansas lands, &c., &c. All business transacted to their receipt. Leavenworth City, Dec. 20, '56.

A. C. Leach.

GENERAL LAND AGENCY.—Having opened a General Agency Office, will attend to all business entrusted to my care. Buying and selling real estate, locating land warrants and warrants located at reasonable rates—will negotiate the loan of money. Money loaned—large particular care in making favorable terms for those wishing to acquire Kansas lands. Leavenworth City, Dec. 10, '56.

John Hutchinson.

LAWYER AND LAND AGENT, Office No. 36 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Dec. 20, 1856.

KANSAS EMIGRANTS.

SIMMONS & LEADBEATER, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Kansas Freight Agents, No. 16 South Main St., St. Louis, Mo. Full information given to all as to routes, points, &c., free of charge. Refer to C. POWNEY, C. ROUSSEAU, H. REEDER, G. W. BROWN, D. C. CUTLER, C. COATES, National Kansas Committee, and our friends, the Free State men of Kansas. Mark packages with name of Simmons & Leadbeater, St. Louis, Mo. General ticket agents for Missouri river steamboats. 2-15

N. McCracken.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Quinceyware, Flour, Bacon, Salt, and all kinds of Wines and Liquors. Corner Second and Cherokee streets, Leavenworth, K. T. Dec. 6, '56.

J. G. Blunt.

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, recently from Ohio, has located on Potawatomi Creek, Kansas Territory, where he purposes practicing his profession. Dec. 5, 1856.

I. Hall & Co.

(Successors to Reid & Co.) WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Quinceyware, Flour, Bacon, Salt, and all kinds of Wines and Liquors. Corner Second and Cherokee streets, Leavenworth, K. T. Dec. 6, '56.

R. S. Catts.

DEALER in Leather, Saddles, Harnesses and Shoe Making. Finding, Plaster's Hair, &c. Store on Second street, Altoon, Ill. Nov. 8, 1856.

Edwin Gary.

ROCER and PROVISION DEALER, keeps a full supply of Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, and a general assortment of provisions, which will be furnished Kansas Pioneer at prices lower than can be bought in St. Louis. Store on Third street, one door east of the Altan Bank. Nov. 8, 1856.

C. G. Manly.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in every variety and style of fashionable Furniture, Sofas, Easy Chairs, Bureaus, Secretaries, Bedsteads, and all kinds of Wooden Chairs, Rockers, Looking Glasses, Windows, Shades, etc. Corner of Short and William streets, Altoon, Ill. April 26-31

Topping Brothers.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Agricultural instruments, &c. Store between Levee and Second streets, Altoon, Ill. Nov. 8, 1856.

John Baldwin, Ferryman.

HAS just completed his new ferry boat, and holds himself in readiness to take passengers and teams over the Kansas river, opposite Lawrence, at all hours, on application, at the usual price. Lawrence, Kansas Territory—

Advertisements.

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The Herald of Freedom.

PUBLISHED EACH SATURDAY MORNING, BY G. W. BROWN & CO., Office Herald of Freedom Building, Lawrence, Kansas.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: 1 copy, one year, \$2.00 10 copies, one year, \$15.00 *Payment required in all cases in advance. All papers discontinued at the expiration of the time for which payment is received. Transfers or addresses must be notified. First insertion, per line, 10 cts. Each subsequent insertion, per line, 5 cts. Three months, per line, 25 cts. Six months, per line, 50 cts. One year, per line, \$1.00 *Advance payment will be required for advertisements of a distant nature. *Money, property, registered letters, or parcels, sent through the agency of the National Kansas Committee, and which have not yet come to hand, will confer a favor by communicating with the National Kansas Committee, as hereinafter directed, that the matter may be investigated.

The National Kansas Committee, to the Inhabitants of the Territory of Kansas.

THIS undersigned respectfully solicits from the various districts of the Territory, full information as to their condition. Persons who have received information from their friends, or from the National Kansas Committee, or from the agency of the National Kansas Committee, and which have not yet come to hand, will confer a favor by communicating with the National Kansas Committee, as hereinafter directed, that the matter may be investigated.

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